

# CHINA

THE



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4557. 號九月二年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1878.

日八初月正年寅戌

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Bailey, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.  
PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.  
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.  
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.  
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.  
SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLOR & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSEN & CO., Manila.  
CHINA.—SWATOW, CAMPBELL & CO., Amoy; WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow; HEDGE & CO., Shanghai; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, 650,000 Dollars.

## Court of Directors.

Chairman—H. HOPPIUS, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
E. R. BILLIERS, Esq.; A. MOYER, Esq.  
W. H. FORBES, Esq.; WILHELM REINERS,  
Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,  
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
MANAGER,  
Shanghai, EVEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG,  
INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
6 " 4 per cent.  
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

## Entertainment.

**THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL.**  
PRIVATE AMATEUR THEATRICALS,  
IN AID OF THE  
**CITY HALL.**

MONDAY,  
February 11th,  
will be Repeated by special request the  
Comedy of  
"STILL WATERS RUN DEEP."

TICKETS may be had from any of the  
Committee at Two Dollars each.  
No Tickets will be sold at the Doors.  
Committee:—Commander Sir WILLIAM  
WREN, Bart., R.N.; Captain MOORE  
LANE, 28th Regt.; JOHN M. FORBES, Jr.,  
Esq.; ATWELL COXON, Esq.; CHAS. C.  
COHEN, Esq.  
Hongkong, February 6, 1878.

AUCTIONS:  
PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.  
have received instructions to sell  
by Public Auction,  
On a date hereafter to be named.  
The British Barque  
"ALPHINGTON"

of 826 Tons Register, or of about 8,000  
pounds Carrying Capacity, with all her  
TACKLE, APPAREL and INVENTORY.

The Vessel was Built under Lloyds  
special survey at Berwick-on-Tweed in  
1858, Classed 12 years A. 1. at Lloyds  
and continued in 1868 A. 1. for 8 years.  
She was Remasted over Felt in Lon-  
don in July, 1878.

Term:—One-third of the purchase  
money to be paid on fall of the hammer,  
the remainder upon Transfer being  
effected. The Vessel is at Purchaser's  
risk immediately after fall of hammer.  
Hongkong, January 23, 1877.

DR. R. W. C. EASTLACKE, DENTIST,

## For Sale.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

## HAVE FOR SALE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
AMERICAN COOKING & PARLOUR  
STOVES.

FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.  
Superior California LAMBSWOOL  
BLANKETS.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES, from 400 lb.  
to 2,500 lb.

BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CAR-

PETS, various patterns.

VELVET and TAPESTRY SOFA  
CARPETS and RUGS.

DOOR MATS.

HORSE BLANKETS.

Central and Pin-fire CARTRIDGE  
CASES.

GUN-WADS, PERCUSSION CAPS.

STATIONERY, of every description.

BOOKS.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

NOVELS, SCHOOL BOOKS.

SHEET MUSIC and SONGS.

French APPLES, and LEMONS.

SAIMON BELLISS, in kits.

MACKEREL, TONGUES & SOUNDS.

Family PIG FORK, and Prime Mess  
BEEF, 25 lb. each.

CAVIARE, SARDELLES, and Spiced  
ANCHOVIES.

Prime American BACON and HAMS.

Cutting JAMS and JELLIES Assorted.

GRAHAM FLOUR, CORN MEAL,

RYE MEAL, &c., &c.

Canned Dessert FRUITS.

Compressed CORNED BEEF, and

BEEF TONGUES.

PICKLED SALMON, in Quantities to

suit Purchasers.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OIL MANS'

STORES, of every kind; Fresh Supplies

received by every Steamer.

CLARET in Case, (BANDOL), Superior  
Quality.

BALCLAY PERKIN'S PORTER, in Hogs-

heads and Kiddekins.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bottled by E. & J.

BURKE, in Pints and Quarts.

BASS'S PALE ALE, Bottled by CAMERON

and SAUNDERS, in Pints and Quarts.

&c., &c., &c.

HONGKONG, January 3, 1878.

## COAL.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM  
COAL for Sale, ex Godown.

Apply to BATTLES & CO.

Hongkong, December 3, 1877.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the  
Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the  
SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION  
will be held at the CITY HALL, Hong-  
kong, on THURSDAY, the Fourteenth  
day of February next, at Three o'clock  
p.m., for the purpose of receiving the  
Report of the Court of Directors, together with  
a Statement of Accounts to 31st  
December, 1877.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

THOMAS JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 31, 1878.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the  
REGISTERS of SHARES of the  
CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the  
Fourth to the Fourteenth February next,  
(both days inclusive), during which period  
no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

THOMAS JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 31, 1878.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the  
DIVIDEND at the Rate of 3% or

\$2.25 per SHARE, declared at the  
Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Share-

holders held This Day, will be Payable at  
the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING COR-

PORATION on and after MONDAY, the 28th  
Instant.

Shareholders are requested to apply at  
the Offices of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 25, 1878.

A CARD.

D. R. W. C. EASTLACKE, DENTIST,

can be Consulted at his Room,

No. 1, Alexandra Terrace, daily from

10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Hongkong, February 5, 1878.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS begs to say that he has

Retired, and is now ready to

receive Patients.

Hongkong, November 22, 1877.

## Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
NEWS AGENTS.  
AUCTIONEERS.

Agents for  
THE LONDON & CHINA EXPRESS.  
THE OVERLAND MAIL.  
THE HOME NEWS.

## General Commission Agents.

Commissions and Orders from the Coast  
and Out-ports attended to with care

and promptness.

Hongkong, February 9, 1878.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINTH ORDINARY MEETING  
of SHAREHOLDERS in the Com-  
pany will be held at the Company's Office,  
38, Queen's Road, Victoria, at Half-past  
2 o'clock in the Afternoon of FRIDAY, the  
15th February next, for the purpose of  
receiving a Statement of Accounts and the  
Report of the Directors for the year ending  
31st December, 1877.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 15th  
February, both days inclusive.

By Order, JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 18, 1878.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ninth Ordinary Annual MEETING  
of SHAREHOLDERS in the above  
Company will be held at the Office of the  
Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on MON-  
DAY, the 18th February next, at Three o'clock  
in the Afternoon, to receive a State-  
ment of Accounts for the Year 1877, the  
Report of the General Manager, and to  
elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Managers,  
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO.,  
LIMITED.

Hongkong, January 26, 1878.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of  
the HONGKONG HOTEL the pre-  
sent Five-yearly Lease expiring on the 31st  
August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to  
be sent in, or before the 31st March,  
1878, to the Secretary of the HONGKONG  
HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, who will supply  
any information required.

By Order of the Directors,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

NOTICE.

A. MILLAR & CO.,  
PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS,  
Queen's Road East,  
HONGKONG.

September 15, 1877.

DEVOE'S BRILLIANT  
OIL.



Mails.

## Notices to Consignees.

## FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

**T**HE S. S. Caldera having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shanghai and Japan, unless notice be given by Noon To-day.

Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, February 4, 1878. fcl1

## FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

**T**HE S. S. Arratoon Ascar having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DAVID SASOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 4, 1878. fcl1

## NOTICE.

**C**ONSIGNEES of Cargo per Ship Titan, from NAGASAKI, are hereby requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 7, 1878. fcl4

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**A**MERICAN SHIP COMET, FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

**C**ONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, February 8, 1878. fcl5

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. A V A.

## NOTICE.

**C**ONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. Euphrate, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-morrow, the 7th instant, at 10 a.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Wednesday, the 13th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUHEY, Agent.

Hongkong, February 6, 1878. fcl3

## INSURANCES.

**T**HE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

**G**ENCERS at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premiums current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHLTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871. fcl1

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS SYMBL.

**T**HE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Markets, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

**T**HE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of £45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874. fcl1

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

**T**HE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

**T**HE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 16, 1872.

## INSURANCES.

**Y**ANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

**C**APITAL—Fully Paid-up..... £1,420,000  
PARMANENT RESERVE..... 230,000  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND..... 75,000  
Total Capital and accumulations this date..... £1,725,000

## Directors:

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
M. W. BOYD, Esq. O. KREBS, Esq.  
M. P. EVANS, Esq. C. LUCAS, Esq.

## Secretaries:

MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.  
London Bankers:

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS & Co.

## Agencies in:

HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

**P**OLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OR THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1877. fcl1

## NOTICE.

**C**HINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

**N**OTICE.

**P**OLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**A**MERICAN SHIP COMET, FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

**C**ONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

**T**HE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurance at current rates.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

**N**ORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

**T**HE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

## SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

## Directors.

KWOK ACHERONG, Merchant.

PANG YIM, Merchant.

HO SAM, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.

LOO YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.

LEE SING, of Lai Hing Firm, Merchant.

CHENG SING YOUNG, Merchant.

CHOY CHAN, Merchant.

## Manager—HO AMEL.

**P**OLICIES against FIRE granted on Buildings and on Goods stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to DISCOUNT of 20% on the Premium.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHLTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871. fcl1

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of His Majesty King George the Fourth,

A. D. 1720.

**T**HE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

## Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

## Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

## Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

**T**HE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 16, 1872.

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

**T**HE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 16, 1872.

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

**T**HE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 16, 1872.

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

**T**HE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 16, 1872.

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

**T**HE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 16, 1872.

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

**T**HE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.</p

## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Nov. 9th, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of paper may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Lebanon, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—  
Letters, 12 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—  
Letters, 16 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verd Islands:—  
Via San Francisco, or Marseilles, Brindisi  
Letters, — 22 26  
Registration, — 12 12  
Newspapers, — 4 6  
Books & Patterns, — 8 10

Aspinwall, Panama:—  
Letters, 18 34 38  
Registration, None. None. None.  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Bahamas, Hayti:—  
Letters, 14 34 38  
Registration, None. None. None.  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—  
Letters, 30 46 50  
Registration, 6 6 8  
Newspapers, 2\* 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 4\* 6 8

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—  
Letters, 12\* 16 20  
Registration, 8 12 12  
Newspapers, 2\* 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 4\* 6 8

Costa Rica, Guatemala, Monte Video, + New Granada, and Venezuela:—  
Letters, 26 34 38  
Newspapers, 6 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 14 8 10

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Guatemala, Monte Video, + New Granada, and Venezuela:—  
Letters, 26 34 38  
Newspapers, 6 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 14 8 10

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (n.z.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery.  
+ Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

## LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.	Per 2 oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	8	2	2

Between any other two of the following places, (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....

Between the above by Contract Mail,.....

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unprinted.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indexes.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unprinted; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is treated as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed,—may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets are charged as having on them an extra charge.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamp on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Prepayment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is given.

Packets or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so

as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France, boxes of elder down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goat's hair, thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or linseed, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bag or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metal, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curvy combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bag and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone, viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verd Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies, Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

## Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama, Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way.

An application for an order\* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office.

The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange.

The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed \$10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day, and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to \$2.....18 cents.

" " 36 "

" 47 ..... 54 "

" 50 ..... 72 "

" Local Money Orders.

Up to \$25.....15 cents.

" 50 ..... 30 "

5.—List of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be deposited to any account.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission.

In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

\* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases.

to send small valuable trifles through the Post.

Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress,

Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty inexperienced

in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bond-like sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with shewing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

Lots Paps.

Daverrill, John 1 Sampson, J. O. 1

Doherty, J. 1 1 bks. Hasso, Luigi

Donkin, F. W. 8 Scott, Mrs.

Donoghue, Hugh 1 Emmeline

Duchesne, Mons. 1 Sh



## THE CHINA MAIL.

others in this Colony, which are that they desire the Government Schools in Hongkong to teach more English, and that no boy should, in time to come, leave the Government Schools without being able to speak English. I have confined myself merely to this one topic. I feel it is a subject of the utmost importance. Above all others, as regards education, it is attracting my attention, and with the aid of my Council I hope to be able to frame a scheme which will for the first time carry out in this Colony what the predecessor of mine, Sir John Davis, foretold would come to pass, but which has not done so—that we should have here a Chinese English speaking community. Sir John Davis was a great Chinese scholar and the Governor of this Colony, and he foretold that if the plans of education he was recommending were carried out, that in fifteen or twenty years they would have the rising generation of Chinese in Hongkong speaking English. What is the result? I come as a stranger to the Colony, and I am told by those who were living here in those old days, that comparing the Chinese population then with what it is now, there are less English speaking Chinese in Hongkong at the present time than there were then. That state of things I must certainly endeavour to remedy, and it relieves myself and Council of no small difficulty when I find that the question of dealing in some way with the large and important Portuguese element has been delayed by this school. I can only say that I shall give this school my utmost support, I believe Her Majesty's Government as well as my Council will be only too glad to do so, and I again congratulate His Lordship and the Directors of the school on the results they have already achieved. Perhaps I may be permitted to take this opportunity, as I have said, so much about the Portuguese, of saying one word to them on another subject though connected with it. The teaching of English is one of those things that bind the Portuguese to the Crown of England and make them proud of the Government of the nation whose language they can speak and read. Is there nothing the Portuguese community can do for us? We live in critical times and I am about to ask the Portuguese community to do that which loyal subjects in other parts of Her Majesty's Empire should do and have done. I ask them to assist me in forming in this Colony a Volunteer Corps for the defence of their own homes, and the defence of this Colony. (Applause.) Already, indeed, I have received from trustworthy and influential sources of information accounts that lead me to believe that there will be no difficulty in forming two or three working, good and substantial companies of Portuguese riflemen, and although the pupils who are here to-day are too young to take a part in anything of that kind now, yet when they see their elder brothers or their fathers attending the volunteer meetings I have no doubt they, themselves, will look forward to the time when they will be enrolled in the volunteer force of Hongkong. Perhaps I ought to apologise for introducing to your notice to-day a subject somewhat foreign to that which brought us here, but you must all appreciate the gravity of the state of things in Europe, and you know that I am but discharging my duty, as representative of the Queen, in rallying round Her Government every element of loyal strength that this Colony can produce. (Applause.) I now believe, my Lord, there devolve upon me, only the duty, which you have asked me to undertake, of distributing the prizes, and that I shall do with very great pleasure.

The prizes were then distributed by His Excellency and those donors who happened to be present in accordance with the following

## PRIZE LIST.

1st Class—1st Division.  
C. Jesus, 1st prize, for general improvement in English, a silver watch—presented by H. E. the Governor.  
C. Jesus, 2nd prize, for Geography, a book—presented by The Catholic Circle.  
G. C. Baptista, 1st prize, for Religious Instruction, a gold medal—presented by His Lordship the Bishop.

F. E. Carvalho, 1st prize, for Mathematics, a gold medal—presented by Dr J. Brian.  
F. E. Carvalho, 3rd prize, for English, a dictionary—presented by Reverend Burginon.  
F. E. Carvalho, for Mathematics (extra), microscope—presented by Mr J. J. Francis.

P. Xavier, 3rd prize, for Religious Instruction, a book—presented by Mr A. d. Silveira.

P. Xavier, for Geometry, a gold medal—presented by Mr. J. J. dos Remedios.

J. M. Remedios, 2nd prize, for English, a large dictionary—presented by Hon. C. C. Smith.

J. M. Remedios, Mathematics and Religious Instruction, a gold medal—presented by Mr J. H. dos Remedios.

## 2nd Division.

H. Remedios, 1st prize, for Arithmetic, a silver medal—presented by Mr Macnamara.

H. Remedios, 1st prize, for Writing, a book—presented by Mr J. Russell, J. P.

H. Carvalho, 2nd prize, for Grammar, mathematical instruments—presented by Mr A. Marti.

H. Carvalho, 2nd prize, for Arithmetic, a book—presented by Mr A. da Silveira.

L. Silva, 1st prize, for Geography, a book—presented by The Catholic Circle.

J. Xavier, 2nd prize, for Arithmetic, a book—presented by Mr E. R. Bellio.

J. Xavier, 2nd prize, for Geography, a book—presented by Mr E. R. Bellio.

A. da Costa, 1st prize, for Grammar, a silver medal—presented by the Consul for Spain.

C. Souza, 2nd prize, for Religious Instruction, a book—presented by Mr G. K. Lammer.

F. M. Figueiro, 1st prize, for Grammar, a box of mathematical instruments—presented by Mr A. Marti.

## 2nd Class—1st Division.

J. Camacho, for General Improvement, a gold medal—presented by Mr G. Boulot, French Acting Consul.

M. Braga, 1st prize, for Religious Instruction, a gold pencil case—presented by Mrs Guedes.

M. Braga, 1st prize, for Writing, a book—presented by The Catholic Circle.

M. Braga, 1st prize, for Chinese, a silver medal—presented by His Lordship the Bishop.

G. Castro, 2nd prize, for Religious Instruction, a book—presented by Rev. Fr. Burns.

J. Gonçalves, 1st prize, for Arithmetic, a silver medal—presented by Mr J. Basell.

F. P. Remedios, 2nd prize, for Arithmetic, a book—presented by Mr D. Novais.

J. P. da Costa, 1st prize, for Grammar, a book—presented by The Catholic Circle.  
H. Dixon, 1st prize, for Geography, a book—presented by Rev. F. Bourgazzi.  
H. Dixon, 2nd prize, for Grammar, a book—presented by Rev. F. Bourgazzi.  
L. D'Almada, 1st prize, for Writing, a silver medal—presented by Hon. J. M. Price.  
L. Castro, 2nd prize, for Geography, a book—presented by The Catholic Circle.  
J. Barros, 1st prize, for Reading, a book—Mr E. R. Bellio.  
F. Carvalho, 2nd prize, for Reading, a book—The Christian Brothers  
2nd Class—2nd Division.  
S. O'Ryan, 1st prize, for Grammar, a game—presented by Rev. F. Bourgazzi.  
G. Jorge, 2nd prize, for Grammar, a book—presented by The Christian Brothers.  
S. Ribeiro, 1st prize, for Arithmetic, a book—presented by Mr J. A. Barreto, Portuguese Consul.  
M. Gomes, 1st prize, for Religious Instruction, a book—presented by The Christian Brothers.  
O. Osmond, 1st prize, for Reading and Spelling, a book—presented by The Christian Brothers.  
3rd Class.  
M. Pereira, for General Improvement, silver medal—presented by a Gentleman.  
W. Dixon, 1st prize, for Religious Instruction, silver pencil case—presented by Mr G. L. Lammert.  
John Prestage, 1st prize, for Reading and Spelling, a book—presented by a Gentleman.  
L. Silva, 2nd prize, for Reading and Spelling, a book—presented by The Christian Brothers.  
J. D'Almada, 1st prize, for Grammar, a book—presented by The Christian Brothers.  
F. Almada, 2nd prize, for Geography, a book—presented by The Christian Brothers.  
J. Malcampo, 1st prize, for Writing, a book—presented by The Christian Brothers.  
D. Machado, 2nd prize, for Geography, a book—presented by The Christian Brothers.  
L. Xavier, 1st prize, for Arithmetic, a book—presented by Mr A. Rosa.  
M. Machado, 2nd prize, for Arithmetic, a book—presented by The Christian Brothers.  
J. Malcampo, 1st prize, for Writing, a book—presented by The Christian Brothers.  
D. Viterbo, 2nd prize, for Writing, a book—presented by The Christian Brothers.  
4th Class.

The following pupils were presented with a book each, by the Christian Brothers:—  
J. Grimes, 1st prize, for Religious Instruction.  
J. Francis, 2nd prize, for Religious Instruction.  
P. Souza, 3rd prize, for Religious Instruction.  
J. Thomas, 1st prize, for Reading and Spelling.  
A. Robert, 2nd prize, for Reading and Spelling.  
A. de Costa, 3rd prize, for Reading and Spelling.  
C. Remedios, 4th prize, for Reading and Spelling.  
A. Ribeiro, 1st prize, for Arithmetic.  
D. Machado, 2nd prize, for Arithmetic.  
C. Remedios, 1st prize, for Regular Attendance.  
D. Viterbo, 2nd prize, for Regular Attendance.  
J. Grimes, for Regular Attendance, penknife—presented by Mrs Francis.  
5th Class.

Ten books—presented by His Lordship the Bishop.

The prizes having been distributed, another scholar came forward and read the following address:

Yours EXCELLENCY,—We feel that any attempt on our part to thank your Excellency for presiding, and to acknowledge in a fitting manner, the courtesy and benevolence of the Ladies and Gentlemen, must be unsuccessful, and by far very fall short of our feelings. We cannot, however, let the occasion pass by without tendering you the expression of our unqualified sense of the kindly patronage with which we have been favoured. To you, Ladies and Gentlemen, we are deeply grateful for your kindness in coming forward so handsomely, and presenting us with prizes. We indulge the hope that we shall, at a later period, be less undeserving of your large-heartedness.

His Excellency said that having heard the Portuguese band that was present, he might now say that the first step in establishing a Volunteer Corps had already been taken. In accordance with a very good old custom he had to ask the Director, with His Lordship's sanction, to be good enough to give the boys a holiday on Monday.

After some more music the proceedings

THE FANOV DRESS BALL.

The Fancy Dress Ball given by the Tarantula Society in the City Hall last night was an unqualified success. From a spectacular point of view it was probably one of the best assemblies of its kind ever given in the Colony; and as to enjoymentability it was clearly one of the happiest and most genial gatherings which the Tarantulas have held since their liberality first gave rise to such pleasant evenings. Last year's experiment plainly proved that "Calico" balls were popular; this year illustrates the maxim that perfection comes from practice. The dresses on the present occasion were much superior, both in variety and design, to those of last year; and the effect was enhanced in a proportionate measure. The company began to assemble at 9 o'clock, and in half an hour about a hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen had assembled; and as each new arrival, with her or his varied peculiarities or beauties of costume, joined the throng, the rooms assumed a most odd, confusing

puzzling, but whilst lively and charming appearance. H. E. the Governor and Mrs Hennessy were present; and among the guests there were also—Lady Smale, the Hon. Mr and Mrs Phillipps, Mrs Snowden, Admiral Hilliar, Colonel Besano, Commodore Watson, and a large number of naval and military officers. Dancing commenced about half past nine, to the strains of the 74th Band; and Sir Roger de Coverley was gone through in two sets to the sweet sounds and accurate timing of the Regimental Pipes. The costumes, which, as we have said, were more varied and original in design than on former occasions, created great amusement—considerable historical talent as well as good taste being displayed in the selection and adaptation of the various characters assumed. We are enabled, by the kindness of the Committee, to append a list of the costumes worn on the occasion, which will doubtless give some, though a very inadequate, idea of the liveliness and animation of the scene. There were one or two Bulgarian atrocities, and even the Enemy of Mankind found a place in the festive company. Robinson Crusoe was very prominent, though somewhat worn; and he resolved himself into a gorgeously-attired mandarin during the latter part of the evening. Brigands and Zouaves were as common as they were becoming and strikingly pleasing in their effect, while such costumes as are most convenient for dancing. An Admiral of the White was costumed in the uniform of the Royal Navy, and a "bad shot" was a "burdened widow," and next as Brother Potter—caused great merriment, much amusement, and no small astonishment. A Ghost, who appeared at an early stage, vanished very soon; and a Drunken personage at first evoked much curiosity until the bearing of the character were obtained. Dancing was kept up for some time after the programme was exhausted; and the company dispersed about three o'clock—those being only one opinion as to the entire success and enjoyment of the entertainment. Indeed, so successful was this "Calico ball" that it has been suggested that the idea might be borrowed for a more public and general effort, and acted upon say on the scale of the Naval Ball—on behalf of the Shanxi Famine fund. We think that it is good to import the charitable element into our amusements; and as a large sum might be raised by this means, the suggestion might be considered by those concerned. We commend it to the attention of Marshal Saxe and his numerous active lieutenants. The following are the dresses worn last night, a few only of the uniforms of the 74th and 28th Regiments being included—

LADIES.

Aurora.	Noir.	Lady of the 17th century.
Spanish Lady.	Lady.	Winter.
Swiss Peasant (Bernoise).	Winter.	A Scotch Fish-woman.
Housemaid.	Winter.	Dolly Varden.
Mountaineer.	Winter.	Folly.
Marie Antoinette's prison dress.	Red Cross Nurses.	Night.
York and Lancaster Housemaid.	Charlotte Corday.	Quasimodo Girl.
Robert.	Madame Angot.	Minerva.
Adina.	Marquise 16th century.	Kolly.
Pompadour.	Minerva.	Parise Lady.
Marguerite de Valois.	Minerva.	A Lady of the Court of Charlemagne.
Dresden China.	Minerva.	Madame Angot.
Citoyenne Joqueline.	Minerva.	My great-great-grandmother.
F. Xavier.	Minerva.	Roman Peasant.
Barbara.	Minerva.	Little Miss Muffet.
Poudre.	Minerva.	Duchess in Don Quixote.
Poudre.	Minerva.	Lord Nelson.
Night.	Minerva.	A Pathan Sirdar.
Clarettine.	Minerva.	Member of Executive Council XIX.
Van Dyke Period.	Minerva.	Court Dress.
Gypsy.	Minerva.	Decorations.
A Centennial Lady.	Minerva.	Duke of Cumberland.
Lady Teazle.	Minerva.	Duke of Carlos.
		Italian Doctor.
		Head Constable of Calais.
		Mr Graham of Bulgaria.
		Lord Nelson.
		A Pathan Sirdar.
		Member of Executive Council XIX.
		Court Dress.
		Decorations.
		Duke of Carlos.
		Italian Doctor.
		Head Constable of Calais.
		Mr Graham of Bulgaria.
		Lord Nelson.
		A Pathan Sirdar.
		Member of Executive Council XIX.
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		Decorations.
		Duke of Carlos.
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		Head Constable of Calais.
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		Lord Nelson.
		A Pathan Sirdar.
		Member of Executive Council XIX.
		Court Dress.
		Decorations.
		Duke of Carlos.
		Italian Doctor.
		Head Constable of Calais.
		Mr Graham of Bulgaria.

## Portfolio.

**THE KING'S CHRISTMAS.**  
A LEGEND OF NORWAY.  
*(Captain Sir E. Brooks, in Scriber.)*

With an hundred Jails at least  
Held King Orm his Yule-tide feast,  
Drinking merrily;  
Feasted the ale; the din of revels  
Sounded down the long sand levels  
Of the wild North Sea.

Berserk chanted runes and rhymes,  
Sagas of the older times—  
Beads of force and might,  
Mixed with hymns to martyrs glorious  
And the white Christ, the victorious,  
Born a babe to-night.

Midnight came, and like a spell  
On the hall a silence fell—  
Hushed the Berserk's tale;  
Only the deep ocean thunder,  
And the pine groves rent asunder  
By the Norland gale.

In that silence of the feast  
Rose's white-haired Christian priest,  
Spoke with accents mild:  
"Will not each some offering proffer—  
Each some birthnight present offer  
To the new-born Child?"

Up there started Swan the bold,  
Red his shaggy looks as gold,  
Black as night his eye;  
"Lands of Nordensfields twice twenty  
Miles, where fires grow fast and plenty,  
To the Church give I."

Ronald next; where sailed his crew  
Sea-wives swam and eagles flew  
Watching for the slain.  
"Gold I give—doubleons an hundred,  
Last year in Seville plundered,  
When we ravaged Spain."

Thus they shouted, each and all,  
Through the long low-raftered hall;  
Each his gift proclaimed.  
Then again the hush unbroken,  
For the King had not yet spoken,  
Nor his offering named.

In a sweet and gentle tone  
Brave King Orm spoke from his throne:  
"What befits the King?  
Christian priest, I pray thee, tell me,  
That none other may excel me  
In the gift I bring."

In the silence of the feast  
Spoke again the white-haired priest  
"Mid the listening throng;  
"Pardon grant, O King, and pity,  
To all men in field or city  
Who have done these wrongs."

"Whose pardoneth his foes,  
On His Lord a gift bestows  
More than lands and sea.  
Such a gift—it comes solely  
From a heart that's royal wholly  
With heaven's royalty."

"Be it so," the King replied,  
"All men from this Christmas-tide  
Brothers do I call;"  
Through the hall all heads bowed loyal;  
"King, thy gift has proved thee royal;  
Thou surpassest all!"

That sweet Yule-tide gift went forth,  
Bearing through the rugged North  
Blessings far and wide;  
Men grew gentler to each other,  
And each called his neighbor brother  
From that Christmastide.

## MIAMI.

BY GENE A. STEELE.

"The events I am about to relate occurred many years ago. At that time a good deal of quiet trading was done in the South Seas by some Sydney firms. There was no recognised labor traffic then, although I believe a little kidnapping was carried on by a few semi-piratical rovers. My principals, however, were honest traders and we bartered with the natives for sandal wood, tortoiseshell, or any other articles of commercial value they possessed. I was at the time supercargo of the "Currency Lass," one of the smartest schooners in the trade.

"It is often delightful weather in among the South Sea Islands, sailing on the sleeping Pacific, but it is a treacherous ocean. Give me the honest buffets of the old Atlantic, generally in a bad temper, rather than the sharp stroke that lies, always ready, under the smooth, smiling surface of the Southern Ocean. It is just like a fickle woman—one hour a smooth heaving surface of liquid glass; the next, a white fury of driving foam.

"However, that memorable night was like this one. It was Christmas Eve; a steady breeze filled our sails, and the handy little craft swung over the long regular rollers with an easy motion as the rocking of a baby's cot. We were all in capital spirits. Trade had been brisk, and we were evidently making a successful voyage; the captain had been in a heavenly temper throughout, and that night he had told us his best yarns. One of the men forward was playing a concertina with the touch of a musician, and as I lay stretched on the companion, lulled by the swinging rock of the vessel, fanned by the balmy breeze, I fell into a pleasant fit of musing. The concertina sounded at intervals, low and dreamily; the musician's thoughts were evidently far away; the helmsman stood almost motionless at his wheel; the mate leaned over the bulkhead, gazing idly at the phosphorescent sparkles slipping by the ship's side. It was hard to believe that we should be gliding so idly, so smoothly, so surely to death!

"It came in a moment. There was a sort of half-strangled cry of horror, mingled with the long drawn notes of the concertina; a shock that threw me groping wildly on to the deck; a harsh grinding crash that throbbed through every timber of the vessel. That was all!

"I heard a horrostricken shout; whose I could not tell. "My God! it has torn the bottom out of her!"

"I was on my feet—that I know. There was a wild tumult. Men cursed and raved, running hither and thither without aim or purpose. We should all have kept our heads, I know, but no one on board did. The shock was so utterly unexpected, I knew that I lost my wits. Clinging to a shroud in dull stupor, I watched the confusion, and felt the vessel still moving onwards, but growing heavier and duller every moment, like some wounded wild animal which yet flies, though sinking with exhaustion as the life blood pours from its veins."

"The boats!"

"The cry roused me. I plunged into a group of men who were busy at ease of some, making it ready to launch.

"There is water in the other one, lad," sung down the mate's voice. "You might as well go down now as start without it."

"The knot of panic-struck men left the half-launched boat, and hurried away. I scrambled into it, and with my open knife began hacking at the ropes that held her. It was an act of madness—and I worked like a madman. The ship lurched heavily over—the boat dashed against her side: I worked fiercely. A white face showed at the rigging—a shout, half curse and half cry, rang in my ears, and then my boat was free and I was clinging to the thwarts as she drifted astern of the lurching vessel. A moment more, and a hell of shrieks rang in a sickening vortex, and all was over.

"I searched for oars, but could only find one. My boat drifted among bobbing bits of wreckage, but, although I looked eagerly, I could not see head. I shouted, and listened. Not an answering cry. I strained my eyes to pierce the luminous darkness of the night, but in vain. I was alone on the sea.

"Despairingly, I abandoned my efforts and crouched in the bottom of the boat. The same dumb stupor seized me, and I lay motionless till roused by the gray light of the coming dawn. Then I stirred myself and looked round, as the growing light made object visible. Nothing was in sight, not even a floating spar, nor was I standing in a sickening vortex, and all the sea.

"The sun poured its hot beams on my head, and I tore a piece off my trousers leg to shield it. The boat contained neither food nor water, nor sail, only a single oar; and the part of the Pacific in which the reef was situated that had wrecked us was, as far as I knew, without islands, and seldom visited by trading vessels. It seemed certain that I had only exchanged a quick and comparatively easy death for one of prolonged torture.

"As the sun rose higher in the heavens the breeze died quite away, the heat became unbearable, and thirst tormented me. It was then that the whole bitterness of death came upon me, for my senses were keen to feel and suffer, my intellect was unimpaired, and fancy was busy sketching the agonies that awaited me. I hoped for a rapid approach of the delirium which, as I had read, robbed the death to which I appeared doomed of its final terrors.

"So the day passed, and night approached. It was with a feeling of positive delight that I caught myself raving incoherently at intervals; the longed-for madness was approaching. The sense of extreme thirst also was less acute, the nerves were becoming numb. I watched the sun set in an unclouded sky with a feeling of comparative calm, and as the darkness wrapped me round sank into deep sleep.

"I was rudely awakened. A dash of stinging spray in my face, and a violent grinding thump of my boat, brought me to my senses, and told me that I was wrecked. A hurried glance showed me a dark mass, evidently land, looming near, and that my boat was in a jumble of breakers. It was only a glance I was allowed, for at the same moment a wave seized the boat and flung her broadside on a rock, pitching me into the boiling surf. I struck out under water, I felt my head emerge; then another roller bearing me quickly forward, and then came a blinding crash and unconsciousness.

## CHAPTER II.

"A vacant wonder was my first sensation—then I became conscious that I lay on soft ground, and that a spray of some broad-leaved creeper kept the sun from my face. A slope of hot, glistening, white sand lay between me and a sheet of dancing blue water, cut off by a line of thundering surf from the ocean. It dawned upon my confused senses that it was among those breakers my boat had been wrecked—a surmise confirmed by fragments lying just above the ocean on the beach. But how had I, half drowned and unconscious, struggled up the sand slope to where I was then lying? When I attempted to raise my head it swam and throbbed, and on lifting my hand to it, I found the hair clotted with blood. The problem was insoluble, and as I lay weakly wondering, the pangs of returning thirst made me moan.

"The herbage near me stirred; something was evidently approaching. Probably natives of the island. The leaves above my head were parted, and a pair of bright inquisitive eyes peered through them. I tried to raise myself on my elbow, and with a startled spring the creature jumped out on the sand. I use the term advisedly, for I can find no other. Imagine, if you can, a girl, young, beautifully-shaped, with clear light brown, almost white skin, and clothed only in her long abundant hair, fantastically twined with flowers and bright berries. I lay still, and the beautiful savage timidly approached, holding herself ready for another backward spring. Then I made a pitiful moan and pointed to my mouth. A look of intelligence passed over her face, and she disappeared.

"It seemed evident that I had been cast away on an island inhabited by fair-skinned savages than I had yet seen in my wanderings, and possessing more regular features—the girl was positively lovely. Yet it seemed that her people must be sunk in the lowest depths of savagery, or she would not have been so completely destitute of clothing. Perhaps they were cannibals. Even in that case I reflected that I was hardly fit for cooking in my present condition, and that my cravings for food and drink would at least be satisfied.

"A clear girlish voice, trilling, what sounded like the notes of some wild bird song, heralded the return of my beautiful savage, carrying a large bunch of green cocoanuts. Sitting down upon the sand, she began tearing off the husks rapidly with her well-shaped white teeth, and cracking them with a sharp stone. The cool liquor tasted like nectar, and it sank life through my veins. Once after another followed, till my enterainer burst into a strange laugh, musical in tone, but hardly human in its articulation. To say that I quenched my thirst with the nuts would not be correct, but I dabbled its intensity. As I drank, the wild girl watched me with a steady stare of unabashed curiosity. At last repulsion had its effect, and darkness overcame me. As I dozed away I heard a caressing murmuring song, in which the cooing notes of the wild pigeons were distinctly traceable.

"When I woke the sun was sinking, and its slanting rays poured under my screen of leaves. Life and vigor had returned, and with a little difficulty I managed to stand erect, supporting myself by the stem of a cycas. I could then see that

each was fringed with cocoanut palms, and that behind it a green jungle sloped upwards. As I stood I heard the same bird-like song, and at a distance I saw my pretty savage coming along the firm wet sand. She was not alone, for as she tripped along, singing, a flight of wild pigeons circled round her head, joining in her sport. As she came near she perceived me. With a startled gesture she stood still, ready for flight. I essayed a smile, and approaching timidly, showed me a store of nuts, fruits, and roots, where I was standing. Her flight of feathered playmates lit on the sand and watched me doubtfully.

"I was not slow to avail myself of her invitation, and, wondering that she came again unaccompanied by any of her tribe, I cast down and ate of the food provided. She shared the repast, throwing fragments to the birds, which approached more closely. In the intervals of eating I tried what few fragments of the Pacific language I happened to know. She listened with pleased curiosity, and mimicked the tones of my voice, but they evidently conveyed no meaning to her. Then I spoke in English. She seemed equally well pleased, and when the sound of a word struck her fancy, tried to reproduce it. An effort I made to establish communication by signs caused her great amusement, and she burst into her strange unhuman laugh. Then she began to imitate my gestures, evidently without attaching any ideas to them. Was she an idiot? The bright intelligence of her face forbade the supposition. She was a mystery.

"Hunger and thirst being satisfied, there came with returning vigor the desire to explore the strange place on which I was cast away. It was obviously useless to attempt any explanation of my meaning, so I merely rose and walked down to the beach. She followed me, and as I walked, kept pace with me, tripping merrily, and even again addressing—I can use no other term—some wild bird in its native note.

"About half-a-mile along the beach brought us to where a little valley pierced the low hill that rose in the interior of the island. A brook ran into the sea at this spot, and following up its course we came to a little flat, overgrown with huge forest trees, the interlacing boughs making a green, cool gloom. Here my companion doomed signs of a desire to assume the leadership. Stepping lightly forward, she led the way to a spot where the brook, issuing from the hillsides under a very bower, of graceful creepers and ferns, fell in a fairy cascade into the channel it had worn for itself. Here, supporting herself by a supple cane, she climbed lightly up the hillside. I mounted more deliberately, and found myself on a little plateau of dry sand, overhung by two or three projecting rocks. One of these recesses was so thoroughly sheltered as to form a little natural cave, and here a heap of dry grass and leaves seemed to indicate a sleeping place. It surely could not be my guide's home—if so, where were her companions, her tribe? Was she alone? Had I perchance stumbled on the hiding place of the queen of the fairies, driven to exile by the scoffs of an unbelieving world? To test the question, I again tried the language of signs. Pointing to where the sun was fast sinking, I put my hand on my head and feigned sleep. She watched me intently, an intelligent look passed across her features; she laughed her bird-like laugh of triumph, and showed her comprehension of my meaning by throwing her arms around my neck and shedding quiet tears because her old playmates would neither answer nor come to her call. War and death had entered her paradise, and the sacred friendship of Eden had vanished, never to return.

"I had hoped to get, when she acquired the full power of speech, some explanation of her solitary presence on the island, but I was disappointed. Her remembrance of the past was most vague and confused, and evidently only went a short way back. She could remember that she had been smaller, but always living in the same manner. She had wandered up and down the island, eating of its fruits and drinking from its streams, playing with the wild birds, and romping with the waves. A great storm remained vividly on her memory, and she also recollects that she had eaten a certain berry which had made her very sick. That was all. She had not the slightest remembrance of any human being till she saw me, unconscious, but alive, lying at the water's edge.

"She was a mystery, and one that I never solved. Perhaps she had been the only survivor of a boat load, cast ashore too young to retain any recollection, and yet old enough to feed herself from the abundant and easily accessible stores of natural food on the island. Sometimes I reflected how little share I had in it. After this she left me more and more.

"She was very affectionate after this, was my darling, but I never re-entered Eden. Although I saw no angel with flaming sword standing before me, yet he was there, and guarded the entrance. Remorse, anger, and every evil passion had woken to life, and they scourged me. Instead of peace, I had useless repinings, fits of moodiness and hidden rage.

"I repelled Miami again and again, and six took to solitary wanderings. I found her trying to teach her child the cooing note of the wild pigeon. Perhaps she wished to return to her mother Nature, and take her child with her. At times I grew repentant, and then she was patient, gentle, and loving; but we never returned to our happy, innocent confidence again.

"One day she was strangely delighted. A many-colored butterfly lit on her child's arm, and a wild pigeon, after circling round her head, beat on her shoulder as in the old time. It was pleasant to see a smile on her face again, but it was with a pang I reflected how little share I had in it. After this she left me more and more. I wandered moodily on the shore, straining my sight over the waves. And I could hear her laugh sometimes in the thickets, and once that strange, musical bird song that I remembered so well, and had not heard for so long.

"So we went on till the end came. One night there arose a terrible storm. So furious a battle of the elements I had never seen. The rain fell in hissing sheets, the lightning in cataracts of violet flame. We crouched, side by side, under the overhanging rock that sheltered us. Presently I missed Miami and her child, and by the flashing lightning I could see that she was making for a shelter at some distance. Why she did this I never could imagine, but as soon as I saw it I rose to follow. Hardly had I got into the open air when a flash of overpowering brilliancy blinded me; while a crashing report shook the solid earth. Even at the moment I was conscious that a strange sound, a soft crushing fall, mingled with Heaven's artillery, and when I could see I looked towards where Miami had gone. A huge rock and a mass of earth covered the spot.

"The storm passed as suddenly as it arose. Almost before I could realise what had happened, the rent clouds allowed the moon to shed a flood of brilliant radiance on the earth, and on the heap of rocks, soil, and broken shrub that covered my darling and her child.

"Again and again I called her name, but only a night bird answered me. Miami had gone back to her mother, and was hidden forever in her arms. And the scent of the freshened flowers came more strongly on the damp breeze, as the sultry muttering of the thunder passed away over the dark ocean.

**CHAPTER III.**  
"I DETERMINED upon piling up materials for the current of the stream, as the only thing I could do to help me. Miami looked on with a steady stare of unabashed curiosity. At last repulsion had its effect, and darkness overcame me. As I dozed away I heard a caressing murmur, in which the cooing notes of the wild pigeons were distinctly traceable.

"When I woke the sun was sinking,

and its slanting rays poured under my screen of leaves. Life and vigor had returned, and with a little difficulty I managed to stand erect, supporting myself by the stem of a cycas. I could then see that

the idea of articulate speech. After that she eagerly tested her discovery, touching the various objects we encountered, and trying to repeat the names I gave them.

"When I had heaped together sufficient quantity of dry wood on the top of the highest hill-top, and had provided the means for keeping the fire I had lit constantly burning, I could but abandon myself to the only life possible on that island, collecting stores of food, eating and sleeping. Such luxuriant abundance of food-producing plants I never saw gathered in one little spot before. Miami seemed to have tasted all, and to know which were wholesome or not. Nuts, berries, roots, pods, were there in endless and lavish profusion. It seemed to be a place exempted from the effect of the storm pronounces on man. In the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat bread." We had but to stretch out our hands, eat, and be filled.

"Perhaps I might have degenerated into a mere animal. Life—mere existence—was so pleasant in that lovely fragment of Paradise. Surely the sun of Eden never shone with such beauty as did the sun of Miami. She seemed equally well pleased, and, when the sound of a word struck her fancy, tried to reproduce it. An effort I made to establish communication by signs caused her great amusement, and she burst into her strange unhuman laugh. Then she began to imitate my gestures, evidently without attaching any ideas to them. Was she an idiot? The bright intelligence of her face forbade the supposition. She was a mystery.

"I was not slow to avail myself of her invitation, and, wondering that she came again unaccompanied by any of her tribe, I cast down and ate of the food provided. She shared the repast, throwing fragments to the birds, which approached more closely. In the intervals of eating I tried what few fragments of the Pacific language I happened to know. She listened with pleased curiosity, and mimicked the tones of my voice, but they evidently conveyed no meaning to her. Then I spoke in English. She seemed equally well pleased, and when the sound of a word struck her fancy, tried to reproduce it. An effort I made to establish communication by signs caused her great amusement, and she burst into her strange unhuman laugh. Then she began to imitate my gestures, evidently without attaching any ideas to them. Was she an idiot? The bright intelligence of her face forbade the supposition. She was a mystery.

"I had not spoken of religion, for how

was I to explain creeds and dogmas to her? but as she lifted me into a higher and purer life, the religious sentiment of my childhood grew too strong for repression. So, as she listened to me with her infant at her breast, I ventured to tell her the story of Christ and the redemption of the world. It was not difficult for her to seize hold of the grand ideas of Christianity in that lonely island—for there were no Christians to contradict it.

"My Eve was now complete. Every

emotional faculty had gone, and she grew in moral stature to her full height. Scale by scale I also was along the serpent's skin, and perhaps in time I might have been fit to dwell in Eden. But it was not to be. Living man may not again enter Paradise.

"The first shock came in this manner.

We lay one day under a flowering bush

watching the sun sink; and as the intense

light faded, the horizon became distinct.

Suddenly Miami started to a sitting

posture, and laid one hand on my shoulder.

""The rest is soon told. The schooner

was bound to Sydney, and brought in there.

My old employers found me work. Since

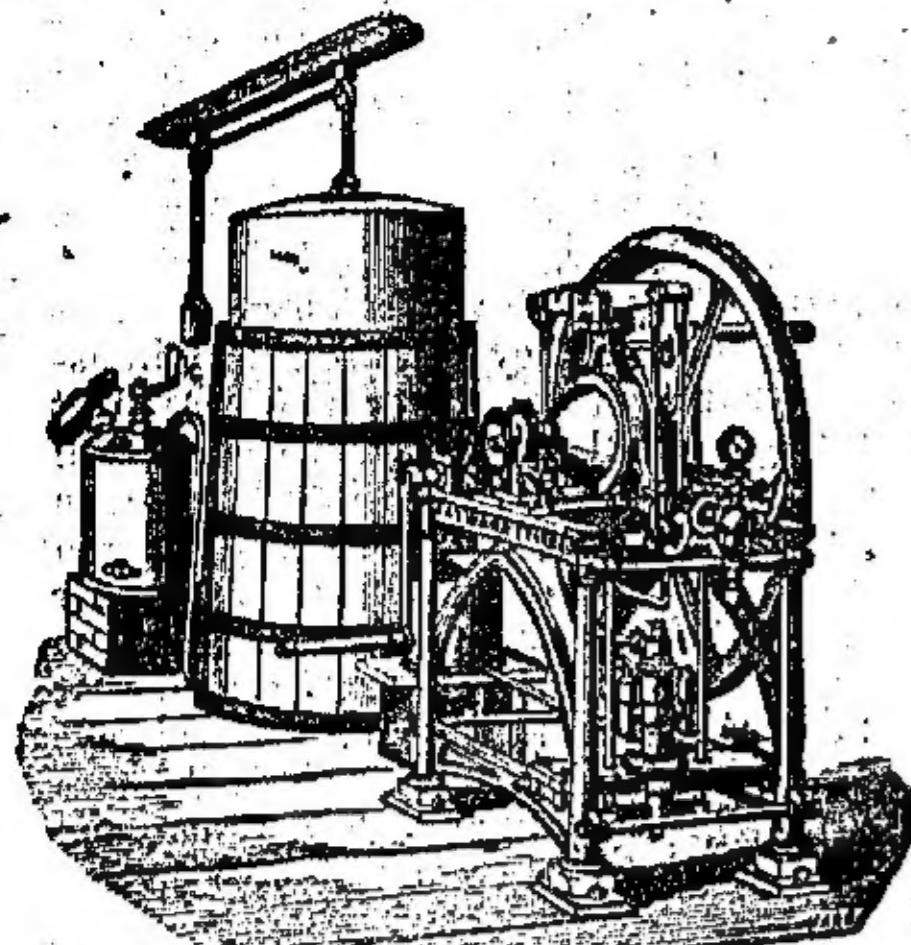
then I have lived the life of ordinary men,

and at times I catch myself wondering</

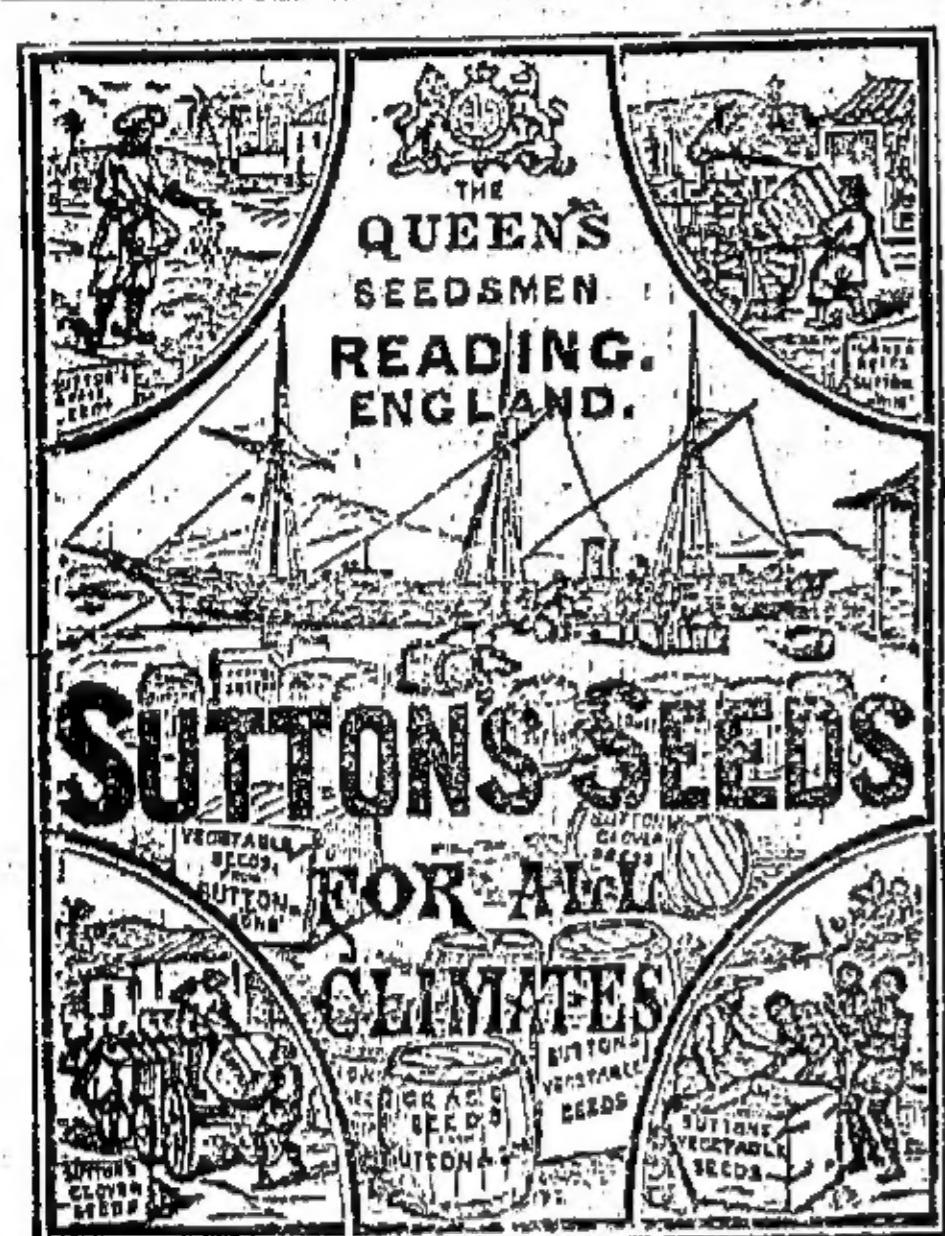
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TRADE MARK.

Under DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

REGISTRED TRADE MARK.

(OZONIC PHOSPHODYNE) OXYGEN.

THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Insanity, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozone Oxygen), which at once affords all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the unfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostan, Madras, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese Languages, accompany each case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore, be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's PHOSPHODYNE" are blown in the bottle, and that the Directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which name can possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patente.

Important Caution: Beware of Piracy and a Spurious Imitation.

Wholesale Agents for:

Bombay Presidency D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

Bengal R. SCOTT, THOMSON & Co., Calcutta.

STANSTREET & CO., BATHGATE & CO.,

J. CORFIELD & CO., MADRAS.

BOMBAY & CO., LAGHORE, CEYLON.

SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

A. S. WATSON & CO., HONGKONG.

MANILLA, PEKIN, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, HOKKO, CHINA.

WATSON, CLEAVE & CO., SHANGHAI.

Small Ports of China.

Notice to the Trade.—Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne can only be procured through the above-named Agents, who will Supply on liberal terms.

THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist & Druggist.

60c77 1w 26t 5ap78

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark.

REW.—Whereas I am informed fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request any one knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, and on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist & Druggist.

60c77 1w 26t 5ap78

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

ESS, YLANG-YLANG, FRANGIPANE

—AND SARCOANTHUS; OLD BROWN

WINDSOR SOAP; VIOLET POW-

DER; FLORIDA WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,

CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by all first-class dealers

## To-day's Advertisements.

**FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).**  
The Steamship  
*"HOLYROOD,"*  
J. Peters, Master, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 11th Instant, at 5 p.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Hongkong, February 9, 1878.

**FOR VICTORIA (V. I.).**  
The A1 American S.s. Schooner  
*"MIGNON,"*  
Capt. Soule, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch as above.  
For Freight, apply to ROZARIO & Co., Hongkong, February 9, 1878.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

GERMAN BARQUE *FELIX MENDELSSOHN*, FROM LONDON.

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-signed for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, February 9, 1878.

## FURNITURE SALE.

JANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed by Lieut.-Col. SEBIVINTON, A.C.G., to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence "Craigielodge,"

## MONDAY,

the 18th February, 1878, at Noon.—The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising: Drawing-room Chairs, Couches, Mirrors, Side Tables, Pictures, Whatnots, Lamps, &c. Dining Table and Chairs, Sideboards, Crockery, Glass-ware and Electro-plated Ware, &c. Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Toilet Glasses, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c., &c.

Also, A Semi-grand PIANO, by COLLARD and COLLARD.

A collection of Choice Plants in Pots. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sedan Chairs, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, February 9, 1878.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay on Hongkong Harbour:

QUICKSTEEL, American barque, Captain Barnaby.—Captain.

TARTAR, German brig, Captain Kaemena.

MELCHERS & Co.

ABERNETHY, British barque, Captain Conqueror.—Order.

MARS, German barque, Captain Hunsdorff.—Wieler & Co.

ANGREY, British steamer, Captain D. Scott.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 8, *Felix Mendelssohn*, Ger. barque, 921 t. Barber, London Aug. 19, General.

MELCHERS & Co.

Feb. 8, *Dale*, British steamer, 645 t. Thompson, Haiphong Feb. 4, and Holloway 6, Rio.—YUEN FAT HONG.

Feb. 9, *Ceylon*, American barque, 681, Edward Kelly, Kobe Jan. 30, Rio.—CHINESE.

Feb. 9, *Ajax*, British steamer, 1524, A. Kidd, Liverpool, via ports of call, and Singapore Feb. 1, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

Feb. 9, *Rajahannanchar*, Brit. steamer, 933, G. F. Hopkins, Haiphong Feb. 6, Rio.—YUEN FAT HONG.

Feb. 9, *Madeleine*, French barque, 416, Pateau, Saigon Jan. 24, General.—CARLO WILKINSON & Co.

Feb. 9, *Sun-kee*, Chinese R. C., from a cruise.

## DEPARTURES.

Feb. 9, *H.M.S. Lapwing*, for a cruise.

Feb. 9, Caldera, for Shanghai.

## CLEARED.

*Ajax*, for Shanghai.

*Conquest*, for Hoochow.

*Abenethy*, for Manila.

*St. Ierome*, for Touron.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

*For Dale*, from Haiphong and Holloway, 8 Chinas.

*For Ajax*, from Straits, 72 Chinas.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German barque *Felix Mendelssohn* reports: Passed Line 4th Oct., Cape of Good Hope on the 10th Nov., and had easterly winds of Cape. Made casting in lat. 30° S., Timor on 12th Dec. Passed Gllobo Strait on 16th Jan. and had calm and strong current from the southerly. In China Sea strong N.E. winds from lat. 8 to 8 North, and from thence light easterly winds. Passed Ballington on 8th Feb. and had much rain and strong breeze with fog to Hongkong.

The British steamer *Dale* reports: Strong monsoon throughout with heavy sea and very thick fog. Vessel in Haiphong.—S. Tattwan, Rajahannanchar, and West Stanley.

The American barque *Ceylon* reports: Very rough weather throughout the passage.

The British steamer *Ajax* reports: From Singapore fresh N.E. monsoon and thick cloudy weather.

The British steamer *Rajahannanchar* reports: Strong monsoon with heavy sea and dense fog throughout. Left the straits, *West Stanley* and *Hawson*, and the *Bris Blue*, in port. Spoke the S. S. *Wight* crossing Haiphong Bar bound in, wished to be reported—all well.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.—*Per Ajax*, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 11th inst.

For HAIPHONG AND HANOI.—*Per Holypood*, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday, the 11th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND CALCUTTA.—*Per Argyle* and *Arratton Appear*, at 2.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 14th inst.

For PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.—*Per Bertha*, at 11.30 a.m., on Saturday, the 23rd inst. Private ship rates.

Correspondence for New Zealand, Tasmania, and Adelaide can be sent.

For SAIGON.—*Per Finsbury*, is postponed till further notice.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Hurdon; The Rev. E. Davys, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month.—Rev. Dr. Etel.

St. PETER'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 5 p.m., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo San Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer—Litany, Anti-Communion and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Rev. W. Louis, every Sunday, at half past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Founding House, West Point.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

## Tenders Close.

Tenders for Docking, &c., of the Ship *Titan*, will be received by the Agents up to Noon.

## Shipping.

5 p.m.—*Holyrood* leaves for Haiphong.

Goods per *Caldera* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

## Amusement.

9 p.m.—Amateur Theatrical Performance at the City Hall.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

## 香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co., FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS OF DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUIREMENTS, TOILET REQUIREMENTS, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS OF Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingera Water, Potash Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous Euro. supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1878.

The publication of this issue commenced at 9.40 p.m.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEB. 9, 1878.

BETTER times appear to be in store for the newspapers. It is asserted in the literary gossip of the London papers that the Pope has addressed a letter to the editor of the *Uniti Catholica* assigning St. Francis of Sales to journalists as their patron saint and protector. We are delighted ourselves, and we are sure other journalists will share our joy, that to counter-balance the traditional imp, or "P.D.", weat last have again, no doubt of creditable standing, who will make it his special business to keep watch and ward over newspaper men. It is with grief we confess they require a guardian angel of some sort. Not that the services of St. Francis will be much needed in this part of the world, but in Fleet Street, and other great journalistic centres the saint will find plenty of opportunity for displaying his energies as a guardian, especially towards the small hours of the morning. It would be more satisfactory if we knew something about St. Francis de Sales, but the biographical dictionaries seem to be unfortunately silent in regard to him. On one other point we also feel slightly troubled. The paragraph merely asserts that the saint in question has been assigned to journalists as their patron and protector; nothing is said as to whether St. Francis' wishes have been consulted in the matter, and one can hardly disbelieve his mind of a fear that the new duties may not be altogether agreeable to the saint, and he may point-blank refuse to take under his charge such an opinionated and obstreperous set of men as public journalists. The Pope is also we are told, about to issue a pontifical brief confirming the decree appointing St. Francis a Doctor of the Church. Whether this degree is to be conferred on the sainted saintly has lately succeeded in

procuring situations, in mercantile houses.

We have no doubt that they will be shortly

trained up to execute any orders committed

to them in a speedy and satisfactory manner. We can speak of them in terms of gratulation and we feel persuaded that they will study very closely and sedulously the interests of their employers. We wish we could say as much for many scholars

who, when they could be employed in the Colony, were removed from the school

before they could acquire a thorough

knowledge of the subjects in which they

were being instructed, and before they

could be expected to derive a lasting

benefit from their training. We earnestly

hope that our parents will kindly permit

us to add some years to the term of our

scholastic engagements, and we do not

think the time will be found to have been

lost when we take our places in business

houses. We are deeply indebted to His

Majesty the Bishop for the untiring

interest he has shown in the work of the

school, and for his kindness in affording

us the means of Education. We are

grateful to our masters who, with their

usual kindness, have been endeavouring

not merely to instruct the mind but also to

form the character, and to give a right

direction to our best energies. That we

are as much improved as we might have

been, we hardly venture to say, that our

parents will discern some progress in our

studies we think we have some

reason to hope. Among the various

occupations in which we have

this year been engaged, we think Mathematics

is the most satisfactory, and there is

such a pleasure in tracing both backwards

and forwards the various processes of

reasoning by which the results are ascertained.

The system which your Excellency has

established of open competition for ap-

pointments in the Civil Service is to our

humble thinking, an excellent means of

securing valuable advantages, insasmuch as

it fosters energy and assiduity on our part

by encouraging us to prosecute our studies

with unremitted attention. We now begin

to feel not only the necessity of getting

education but also of turning it to some

profitable account. It is certainly a source

of great comfort and pleasure to look

forward to the time when we shall be able

to obtain appointments in the Civil Service